

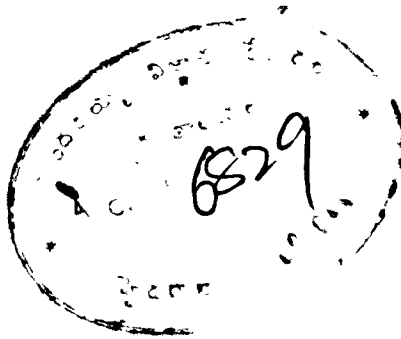


40

EARS OF

SOVIET UZBEKISTAN

**NEWS AND VIEWS
FROM THE
SOVIET UNION**



C-88599

My general impression on Uzbekistan is one of wonderful progress. Of course, I knew this before visiting your country. I have been to Tashkent only, but have seen how rapidly your city is developing, and what an atmosphere of progress marks the collective farms which I visited. Everywhere there is an atmosphere of constant and speedy growth.

**(from Jawaharlal Nehru's interview with
journalists in Tashkent, 1961)**

FORTY YEARS OF SOVIET UZBEKISTAN

Message from Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union, Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of USSR to the Central Committee of Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Presidium of its Supreme Soviet and its Council of Ministers.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Council of Ministers of the USSR heartily greet and congratulate the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and the whole working people of Uzbekistan on the red letter day—the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Together with the Uzbek people this glorious jubilee is being marked by all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Great October Socialist Revolution emancipated the Uzbek people from tsarist oppression and feudal-Bai exploitation, brought national renaissance to them, and rallied the working people in the struggle for the establishment of a new society, for the building of socialism and communism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the help of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and first of all that of the great Russian people, Uzbekistan has traversed during a brief historical period a remarkable road from backwardness to progress, has become a mighty industrial-collective farm socialist republic with developed industry, big mechanized multi-branched agriculture, advanced culture, and has attained successes which amaze the whole world.

During the years of Soviet power, many-sided industry has been set up in the Republic. Compared with pre-revolutionary period, the output of production has grown 24 times. The gas and chemical industry are developing at fast rates. The giant Bukhara-Ural gas pipeline has been built by the efforts of all the peoples of our motherland.

Revolutionary transformations have been carried out in agriculture. In place of the small peasant households there arose huge, highly mechanized collective and state farms; the Republic has become the main base of cotton production in the country. Significant successes have been achieved in cotton growing as a result of the selfless labour

and great skill of Uzbek toilers, the wide introducing in production of the advances of science and foremost experience, and the improvement in the efficiency of cultivation. The offensive on the Hunger Steppe, unprecedented in scale, and its transformation into a blossoming orchard—the orchard of plenty—are under way.

The deepest cultural revolution has taken place in the Republic. Education, science and culture have made great strides, the very appearance of cities and villages has changed beyond recognition and the well-being of people has been raised. During the years of Soviet power—a new man has come into being—the builder of communism. Downtrodden and rightless in the past, the Uzbek woman has thrown off, together with the purdah, the oppression of the old life and the slavish customs of the past, and has become a free worker enjoying all rights, an active builder of the new society.

The stupendous successes of the Uzbek people are a shining testimony to the triumph of Leninist national policy, to the friendship and fraternal mutual assistance of the peoples of our country, to the force and viability of Soviet social system.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR are fully confident that the working people of Uzbekistan will not spare their strength and energy in the struggle for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of building communism and for implementing the general line of the Party envisaged in the decisions of the 20th, 21st and 22nd CPSU Congresses.

We wish the Uzbek people new successes in the struggle for the further advancement of the economy and culture of the Republic.

Long live the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and its industrious, talented people!

Long live the Communist Party of Uzbekistan—fighting detachment of the CPSU!

May the unshakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR—the immutable foundation of the might and invincibility of the Soviet state—live and flourish!

Long live our glorious Communist Party, staunchly leading the Soviet people to the victory of communism!

IN A CLOSE-KNIT FRIENDLY FAMILY

We give below the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a celebration meeting in Tashkent on November 20, held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Dear comrades,

The working people of Uzbekistan and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan are today celebrating their glorious fortieth anniversary. This is a great and radiant day in the life of the Uzbek people. All the Soviet people and our entire country are sharing your holiday.

Present in this festive hall are representatives of the peoples and the Communist Parties of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia, Estonia—all the fraternal Republics forming our great and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Here also are representatives of our magnificent cities, the capital of our country, Moscow, and Leningrad—the cradle of our revolution, the cities of Ivanovo and the Ivanovo Region—one of the biggest industrial areas of the country. All this reminds one of a huge, friendly family which, as frequently happens, gathers to celebrate a significant day in the life of one of its members.

Allow me to express sincere gratitude for the invitation to attend this grand holiday.

Comrades,

It gives me great pleasure to fulfil the assignment of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to heartily congratulate the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and all the working people of the Republic, all of you, dear comrades, on the glorious fortieth anniversary. Please accept our good wishes to Soviet Uzbekistan for new, big successes in our great common cause, communist construction!

The working people of Uzbekistan are these days celebrating, so to speak, a double holiday. The Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, a member of our great multi-national family, will celebrate its fortieth anniversary in a few days' time. Permit me to heartily congratulate the Karakalpak people on their approaching holiday

and to wish all the working people of the Republic fresh successes and achievements on the way to the construction of communism!

Comrades, on the first anniversary of the Great October Revolution Vladimir Ilyich Lenin said that when the anniversary of the revolution is celebrated a glance should be cast on the road it has traversed.

Today, when celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their Soviet Republic and their Party, the Communists and all the working people of Uzbekistan also cast their glance on the path of struggle, work and victories they have traversed.

The important achievements and convincing language of facts show the path Uzbekistan has traversed, what the socialist path of development and the Leninist national policy have given the people, and what changes the Great October Socialist Revolution has brought the Uzbek people.

Forty years ago, joining the fraternal family of equal Soviet Republics, the Uzbek people and the Communists of Uzbekistan embarked upon the solution of no easy tasks. They had to turn the former feudal hinterland, actually a colony, of backward tsarist Russia into a blossoming socialist Republic. They had to root out all the remnants of the colonial past, abolish the feudal relations and rouse the people to revolutionary creative effort.

And the people of Uzbekistan, with the fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the great party founded by Lenin, successfully solved these historic tasks. On the day of its fortieth anniversary the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic can be described as a country with an up-to-date industry, developed agricultural production and high cultural level. A truly national resurgence of the Uzbek people took place. The life of the people radically changed in all fields, social and political, economic and intellectual.

Sunny Uzbekistan has been generously endowed with the gifts of nature. But for centuries this wealth was out of reach of the working people. Only socialism unfettered Uzbekistan, made the people the true masters of their country and inspired them to great labour exploits in the name of freedom and happiness.

It can be said with confidence that everyone who saw your factories, collective farms, state farms, schools, hospitals and theatres and met with industrious and cheerful Uzbeks cannot help admiring the achievements scored by the Republic in Soviet years.

The Uzbek people stood not a few serious tests on the way to a bright life. The most severe of these tests for them, as well as for the entire country, was the Great Patriotic War against the nazi invaders. Although Uzbekistan was far from the battlefields, it was, like the other republics of the Soviet Union, on the front line of the war.

Thousands upon thousands of fine sons of the Uzbek people—infantrymen, gunners, pilots, tankmen, snipers and scouts—fought for the freedom and honour of their homeland. The names of many of them, first and foremost of Usmanov, Irgashev and Babayev, Heroes of the Soviet Union, and Rakhimov, Uzakov and Narkhodjayev, army generals, will be remembered as the examples of military valour and glory.

The Uzbek people strove to send to the front the maximum of what their Republic could give. All Soviet people remember well how the Uzbeks sheltered and made feel at home millions of women and children, our aged fathers and mothers whom the bitter war had forced temporarily to leave their homes, factories and fields. This will never be forgotten, comrades.

Today, Uzbekistan is a giant textile mill of the country. It is a Republic with the rapidly growing chemical industry and highly developed engineering. The Uzbek factories turn out more agricultural machines than all the countries of the Middle East taken together. Socialist Uzbekistan produces now four times more electricity than the Russian Empire produced before 1917, and, in terms of per-capita output, seven times more than Turkey and 16 times more than Iran.

Uzbek agriculture has transformed entirely, too. Water has been brought to the arid land. The farmers have received tractors, combines and many other machines and become able to use progressive agricultural methods. Your Republic is the main producer of cotton in the Soviet Union. For many years you and Soviet Tajikistan have been holding the world record in cotton yields. This year the Uzbek cottongrowers scored great successes again. As Comrade Rashidov reported, the state plan for the procurement of cotton has been fulfilled ahead of time. The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government yesterday congratulated the Uzbek farmers on this glorious labour exploit.

Uzbek silk production is increased steadily. Animal husbandry—an important branch of our economy—acquires a still greater significance in agriculture. The orchards and vineyards of Uzbekistan are becoming ever more beautiful and yielding more fruit.

Another exploit of the Uzbeks, performed by them in close cooperation with the other peoples of our country, is the reclamation of the Hunger Steppe. The miraculous transformation of this steppe shows once again what a free people can do in the conditions of socialism.

Triumphant socialism gave ancient Uzbek culture a new lease on life. It became accessible to the entire people. Soviet Uzbekistan is a Republic of universal literacy, with highly developed science, culture and art.

The wealth possessed by socialist Uzbekistan today has been gained through the effort of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Republic.

Before the revolution Uzbekistan had a small, but close-knit detachment of 17,000 workers, a reliable support of the Communists in the struggle for Soviet power, for the happiness of the people. The working class of Uzbekistan today adds up to nearly one million builders of communism, who are working in engineering, aviation, textile and chemical plants, transport, and on construction sites spread all over the Republic. They are creating great material values and setting up the material and technical basis of communism with their skilled hands. Honour and glory to the workers of Uzbekistan, a splendid detachment of the working class of our great country!

The life of the rural workers of Uzbekistan is entirely different than what it used to be. They have cast out oppression and exploitation, have become the masters of their own land, have progressed culturally, and mastered agricultural science. Thousands of efficient machines, run by experienced operators, are helping the agricultural workers attain high results.

On this holiday we send our heartfelt greetings to the collective farmers and state-farm workers of Uzbekistan, to the growers of bumper crops of cotton and grain, to the livestock breeders!

All of us understand very well that the intelligentsia of the Republic have performed a great service in advancing Uzbek culture. They are devoting all their knowledge and effort to the noble cause of serving their country and promoting the growth of material and spiritual standards of their people. Comrades, let us wish the intelligentsia of Soviet Uzbekistan new big successes in their creative endeavour.

It is gratifying that new Uzbekistan has done away with such a lagacy of the past as the absence of rights for the women. The Uzbek woman has become a truly free and equal participant in creating a new life. To the women of Uzbekistan we say today: many thanks on behalf of the entire people for your selfless work in the fields and factories, in hospitals and schools, and all other places where you are making your fine contribution to the upbuilding of communism!

All peoples of our country have greatly contributed to the successes of Uzbekistan. That is why Comrade Rashidov warmly spoke in his report about the fruitful cooperation with other Union Republics and the assistance rendered to Uzbekistan by the peoples of the fraternal republics. The inviolable friendship of the Russians and the Uzbeks dates back to the days when the salvoes of the Great October Revolution resounded from the cold waves of the Neva to the hot Turkmenian sands and awakened the revolutionary consciousness of the masses. Lenin's word reached the proletarians, farm hands and peasants of Uzbekistan. They received it as a call to action and together

with their Russian brothers took to the path of struggle for freedom and socialism.

At present when our country entered the period of comprehensive communist construction the prosperity of your Republic is a living embodiment of the Leninist ideas of friendship of the peoples. May the fraternal union and friendship of the socialist nations of our country, which are one of the greatest and most important sources of all our victories, live for ever and grow stronger!

Comrades! The Republic's Party organization which has traversed a long and glorious path and always carried aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism has played an outstanding part in the construction, strengthening and ensuring the prosperity of Soviet Uzbekistan. The Uzbek Communists hardened in the nation-wide struggle against tsarism, the foreign invaders, the White Guards and the *basmach* and in the class battles for socialism.

At present the Uzbek Communist Party numbers over 300,000 members. This, comrades, is a great force! It should be remembered that in the early days of the Republic it consisted of only 16,000 communists—militant people and ardent and selfless revolutionaries. It is with great respect and gratitude that we think about those who roused the peoples of Uzbekistan to the fight for their liberation and headed their struggle for Soviet power and socialism. The peoples shall always remember the glorious names of the 14 people's commissars, the courageous fighters for Soviet power in Uzbekistan. We deeply revere the memory of Comrades Ikramov, Akhunbabayev, Morozov, Khodzhayev and other glorious sons of the Communist Party who spared neither effort nor life for the happiness of the peoples of Uzbekistan.

The entire history of Uzbekistan is inseparably connected with the history of the Republic's Communist Party. It is the Communist Party which has no aim other than serving the people, its happiness and prosperity, that the Uzbek peoples entrusted with their destinies. The Uzbek Communists are a glorious detachment of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Summing up the results of its work the Communist Party of Uzbekistan has every reason to feel proud, for they are, no doubt, impressive. All Soviet people rejoice at these successes. But true to Lenin's behests the Communists of Uzbekistan on the day of their jubilee discuss not only their successes, but also the tasks confronting them.

You are expert in cotton-growing and have achieved much in this field. At the same time, comrades, you know that the reserves of each collective farm and state farm in raising the per hectare yield of cotton have not been exhausted. Of course, there are no ready solutions which would meet all cases in life. But there are other things, comrades, such as the experience of the advanced cotton-growers of the Republic.

The average per hectare yield of cotton in the Republic was 2.27 tons last year, whereas the advanced farms—such as the Lenin Collective Farm in Ferghana Region and Leningrad Collective Farm in Andizhan Region—have a yield of 3.5–3.8 tons. And the average per hectare yield for Khorezm Region was 3.1 tons last year.

To solve the economic tasks confronting us it is essential to master the experience of the advanced workers and to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology into regular practice.

Cultivation of grain and rice also calls for serious attention. This year you have certain accomplishments to your credit in the sphere of grain growing. The planned target figures of grain sales to the state have been surpassed more than two-fold. However, you have every opportunity to exploit this success. As to rice, a few farms in the Republic have managed to secure high yields. But on the whole this vital crop is being grown in small quantities. And yet you have all the possibilities to hand, for you are expert in irrigated farming. We hope that you will make every effort to raise the per hectare yield of rice. We still have a lot to do for the further advancement of cattle-breeding and poultry farming. It should be borne in mind that this is an essential and complex branch and we do not yet meet the growing requirements of the population and industry in animal husbandry products.

It is a primary task of the whole of our country to abolish the lag in agriculture and to ensure its steady growth. The Party and Government are paying constant attention to this task. The CPSU Central Committee is confident that the Communists of Uzbekistan and all the working people of the Republic will spare no effort in making their contribution to the common cause of the Soviet people—to the cause of raising the standards of agricultural production, of turning agriculture into an advanced highly efficient branch of national economy.

The problem of economic efficiency, of improving the profitability of production also confronts workers in Soviet industry. In this connection an improvement in the quality of goods is of major importance. It is no secret that our industry as yet manufactures some goods, especially consumer goods, which are not in accord with the high demands. Such goods accumulate and fail to find a market. This is to the detriment of the economy and the interests of the consumer. It is high time to thoroughly tackle the question of improving quality of goods, and of putting an end to waste.

The great successes attained by the Soviet people in communist construction should not cover up shortcomings. We see the guarantee of our country's more rapid advance towards communism in the overcoming of these shortcomings.

Comrades, the establishment of the Uzbek SSR and the other Soviet republics in Central Asia was of great international importance. In-

deed, at that time the majority of Asian countries, already not mentioning Africa, were colonies of the European powers, deprived of all rights. And then next to this zone of oppression a zone of freedom and independence was formed which became the lodestar for oppressed peoples.

This is why the victory and consolidation of Soviet power in Central Asia was received with satisfaction by the whole of world progressive public. At the same time the birth of the Soviet Central Asian republics was received with a slander campaign by reactionary elements and colonialists. For instance, the *London Times* in those days claimed that the Soviet Central Asian republics were being organized in order to start an offensive on neighbouring countries and to annex neighbouring territories.

Life has convincingly refuted this slander of the bourgeois propagandists on the Soviet Central Asian republics. Peace, good-neighbourly relations, the development of cultural and trade ties with foreign countries—these are the aspirations of the Uzbeks, Tajiks, Turkmens and Kirghiz, just as of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. With the setting up of the Soviet Central Asian republics a bastion of peace for the first time appeared in a vast area where wars had raged for centuries, where endless imperialist divisions and redivisions of territories and frontiers had taken place.

Political and public leaders, specialists and tourists from all parts of the world visit Uzbekistan. They want to know how the Uzbek people succeeded to bypass a whole historical epoch and to outstrip may capitalist countries in their political, economic and cultural development. And the Uzbek people readily share their experience in peaceful socialist construction.

Uzbekistan maintains wide economic and cultural contacts with many countries. Genuine friendly relations have been established between the Uzbek SSR and its southern neighbour, Afghanistan. Uzbeks and Afghans work shoulder to shoulder on the construction of electric power and irrigation projects being built in Afghanistan. Specialists from Afghanistan are trained in Tashkent and other Uzbek cities; Afghan students attend the Republic's higher educational establishments. The Uzbek SSR and the Kingdom of Afghanistan have different social and economic systems, but this does not prevent them from fruitful cooperation.

Here is the Leninist policy of peace, equality and friendship among peoples in action!

The Leninist principles were and will remain for us the basis of all actions of the Soviet Union in its international policy. The Soviet foreign policy has no other more important task than to secure peaceful conditions for communist construction. We shall not spare efforts for strengthening friendship and unity of the countries of the socialist

community on the reliable basis of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union is a true friend of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting against imperialism and all forms of colonialism. In our relations with capitalist states we are constantly championing the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Our country and our people value peace and are fighting for it. Those who seek our friendship may rest assured that we shall always reciprocate. All to whom the interests of eased international tension and better inter-state relations are near will always find a responsive and reliable partner in the Soviet Union. We suggest that all who share our desire to advance the cause of improving international climate should unite their efforts with ours in search of solutions of the vital problems that agitate the peoples. The peoples see in the Soviet Union a firm and resolute champion of peace, national freedom and social progress. By all its deeds our country confirms its historic mission.

Comrades, the working people of Soviet Uzbekistan have come to their 40th anniversary with outstanding achievements. Your successes have been highly evaluated: the Republic has been awarded the Order of Lenin on two occasions.

We are sure that, relying on the 40-year experience of socialist construction, the people of Uzbek Republic, headed by the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, will continue making a worthy contribution to the great cause of communist construction.

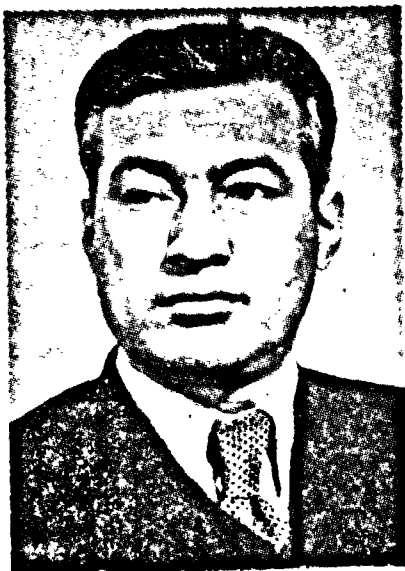
Comrades, we are facing great and noble tasks. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee and the Government of the USSR deem it their chief task to untiringly work for the implementation of the general line of the Party adopted at its recent congresses and confirmed in the Programme of the CPSU. The chief content of the Party policy is the untiring concern for the good of the people. This is the supreme and sacred duty of all the Communists wherever they work, whichever post they hold. Our national and, at the same time, international duty is to strengthen in every way the economic, political and defence might of our country.

The unbreakable unity of the Party and the people, the creative work of the Soviet people inspired by the great ideals of communism, the close fraternal friendship of all the peoples of our country—this, comrades, is a reliable guarantee of our victories, a reliable guarantee that our people, headed by the great Party of Lenin, will successfully solve the majestic tasks of the construction of communism in our country!

IN FRATERNAL FAMILY OF SOCIALIST NATIONS

Sharaf Rashidov

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan



The towns and villages of Soviet Uzbekistan are in holiday attire, and an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and patriotism is reigning everywhere in the Republic these days: the working people are observing a notable date, the 40th anniversary of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

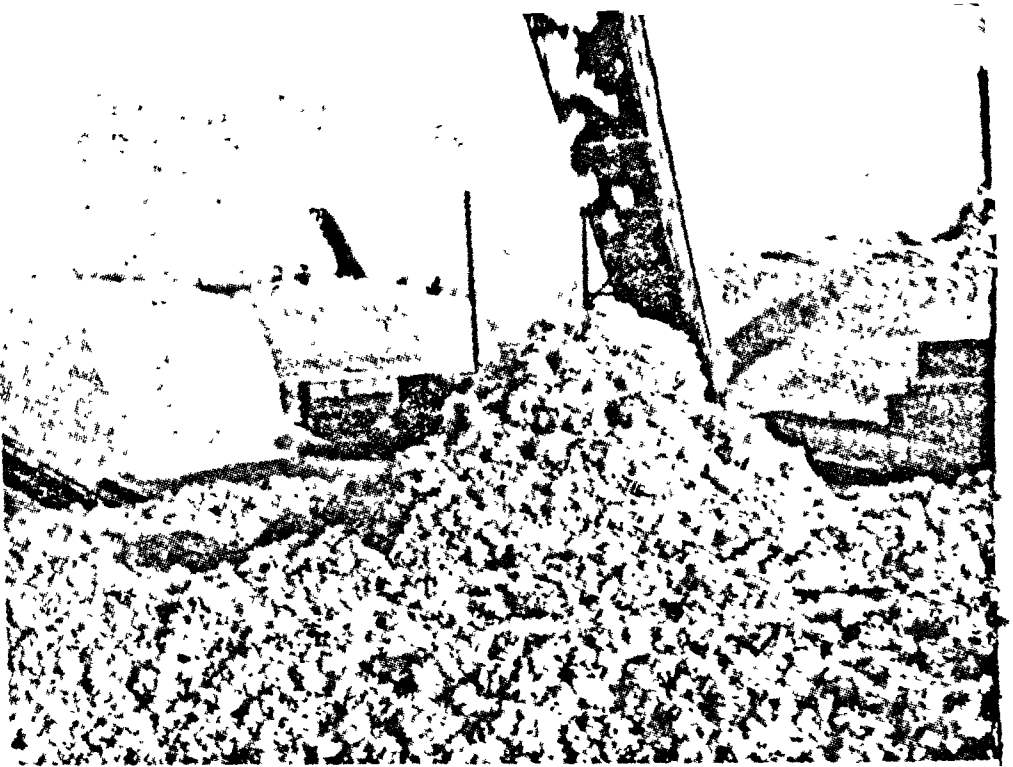
This anniversary signifies a great victory of the Leninist policy on nationalities and the indomitable strength of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples. Thanks to the advantages of the socialist system, Soviet Uzbekistan made such progress in this 40-year period that in the past could not be achieved even in millennia.

Owing to feudal conditions, the Uzbek people with their rich age-old history and culture, who back in the Middle Ages gave the world gifted scientists, thinkers, architects and outstanding architectural monuments evoking admiration till this day, remained in poverty and ignorance for centuries. Though possessing vast natural wealth, Uzbekistan did not have any developed industry at all in pre-revolutionary times. Agriculture also remained in a primitive stage.

Happiness appeared in the homes of the Uzbeks on the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was brought to us by the immortal Lenin and the Party which he had founded.

It was on Lenin's initiative that the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was set up in 1918. The organisation of all-round economic, political and military assistance to the peoples of Turkestan in their struggle against internal and external counter-revolution is associated with Lenin's name.

It is also noteworthy that it was Lenin who in 1922 was the first to merit the Order of Labour, the highest award of the Khorezm



A land of "white gold"

People's Soviet Republic. In a letter sent to Lenin, the Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm Republic said: "We ask you, our dear and beloved teacher, to accept this Order... and wear it as a symbol of the emancipation of labour in the East after centuries of slavery."

Following the national state demarcation of Soviet Central Asia, the Uzbek SSR—a sovereign state which became a part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of equality—was established on October 27, 1924.

Lenin played an exceptional part in setting up and strengthening the Party organisations of the republics of the Soviet East and in elaborating forms and methods of their work among the local population. He demanded that utmost attention and concern be shown to the needs of the Eastern republics, and did not tolerate any manifestations of great-power chauvinism and local nationalism.

The Communist Party of Uzbekistan was founded in February, 1925. Its membership today totals 308,000 Communists.

Joyous changes have taken place in our Republic in the years of

Soviet government. In the past 40 years the working people of Uzbekistan, as members of a single, friendly family of Soviet Republics and with the generous assistance of the great Russian people and other fraternal peoples, have done away with age-old backwardness and poverty, and transformed their country.

Pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan was a colony of tsarism. Even nails were brought into our territory in the past from elsewhere, while Uzbekistan now has more than 100 branches of industry, which export their goods to 58 countries.

Industrial production is growing at a rapid pace: output has increased 24-fold in comparison with pre-revolutionary times.

One of the world's longest gas pipelines, from Bukhara to the Urals, has been built by the joint efforts of the working people of the fraternal republics. Low-cost fuel is now flowing through this pipeline to the industrial enterprises of the Urals.

Capital construction is proceeding in our Republic on a large scale. Not only have giant industrial establishments but also dozens of new big industrial, administrative and cultural centres have sprung up. Old cities, too, have received a face-lift.

Our industry has been making excellent progress this year as well. The iron and steel, engineering, power, chemical, and textile workers and miners, the workers in all branches of industry in the Republic have marked the present anniversary by fulfilling their production plans ahead of schedule.

The land of Uzbekistan has also been transformed. In the previously lifeless deserts blossoming oases with modern communities have arisen.

The appearance of the Uzbek countryside and the living and working conditions of our peasantry have changed sharply. Instead of petty, ruined peasant husbandries, large-scale and highly mechanised collective farms and state farms have come into existence.

Providing Uzbek agriculture with water is of paramount importance. Back in May 1918, when the young Soviet Republic was still encircled by the intervention and White Guard armies, Lenin signed a decree on the allocation of 50 million roubles for irrigation construction in Turkestan. This decree marked the beginning of the extensive development of irrigation in Uzbekistan.

During the years of Soviet government tens of large water reservoirs and canals have been built and the irrigation network improved in the Republic. At present we have about 900 irrigation systems functioning here. Among the countries of the world, applying irrigation on a large scale, Uzbekistan holds one of the first places as regards the area under irrigation. Thanks to the great volume of irrigation work put up during the 40 years the area under crops in the



Pushkin Street, Tashkent

Republic has increased more than a million hectares, or 50 per cent, including that under cotton—280 per cent.

The efficiency of farming has been enhanced. Farming is now based on progressive agrotechniques. The farmers have come to know the mighty power of chemistry and modern agricultural machines. Nowadays many labour-consuming operations in farming have been mechanised. The time is not far-off when cotton picking will also be fully mechanised.

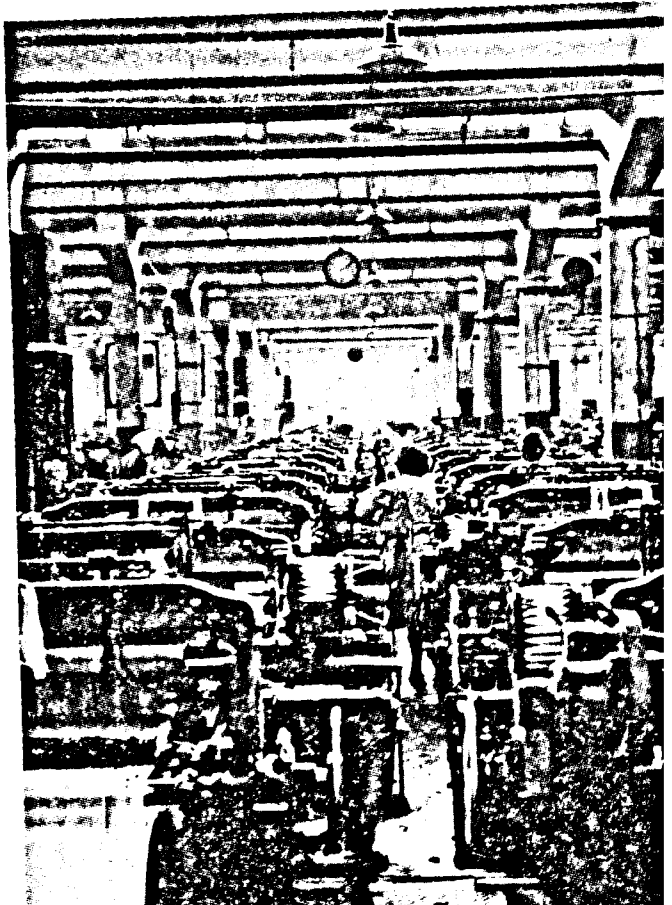
Uzbekistan has turned into a major cotton-growing region of the country. It accounts for 70 per cent of all cotton grown in the Soviet Union.

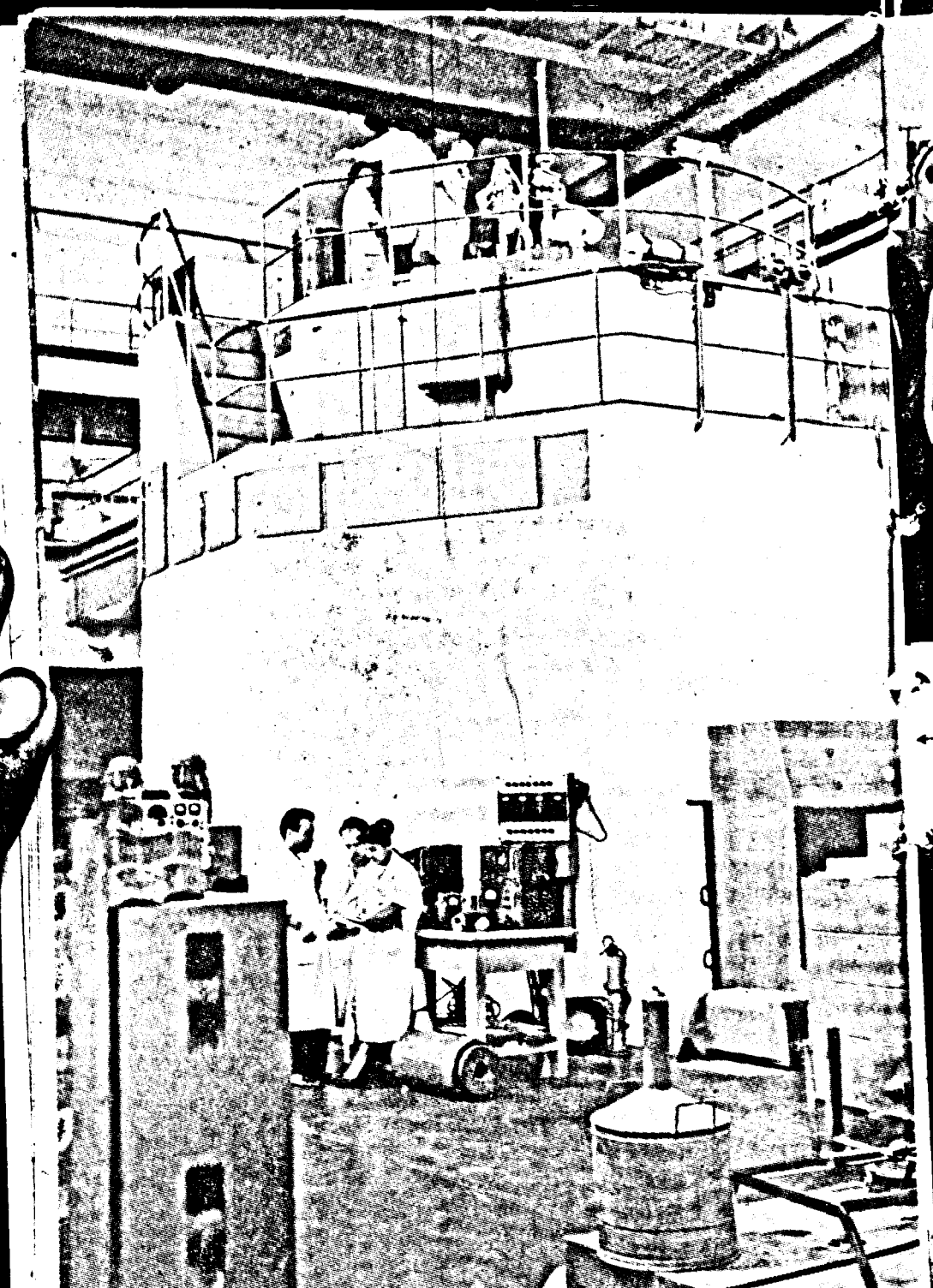
This year the cotton-growers have taken in a bumper crop. On the eve of the holiday the working people of the Republic joyfully reported to the Party, Government and Soviet people their great labour achievement—successful fulfilment of the state plan for cotton procurement. The collective farms and state farms have sold to the state 3,450,000 tons of raw cotton. In the current year the Republic has filled the state granaries with 38 million poods of grain. This is eight times the amount in 1961.

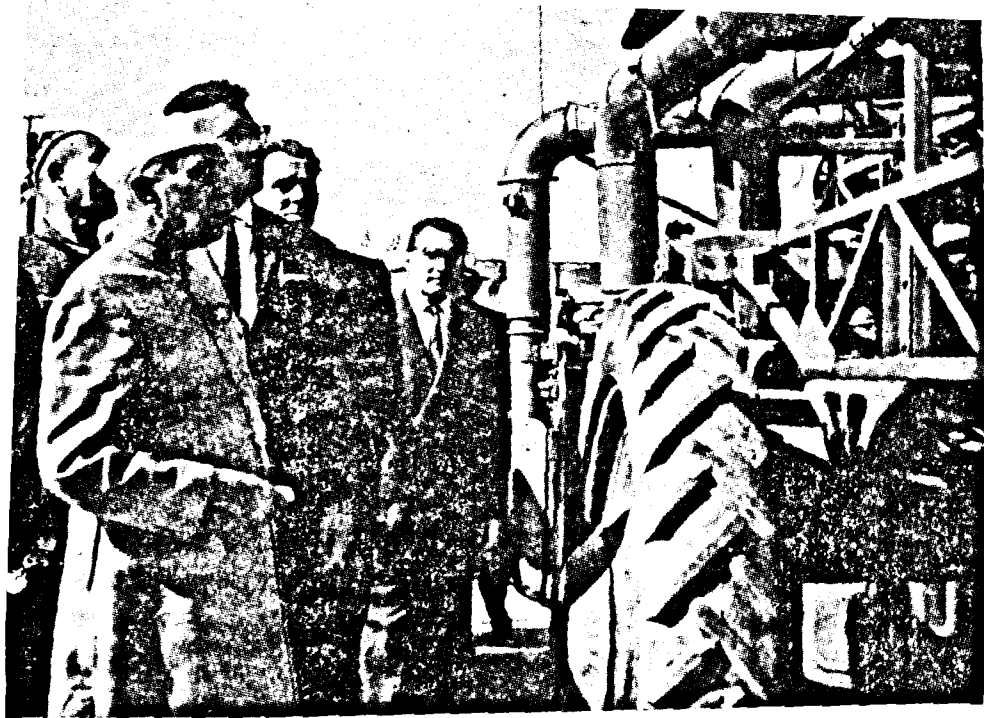


Among the themes of the poet's songs are fifty factories of Samarkand. He himself has visited some of these factories.

*Men
and
Machines
That
Produce
the
Wealth
of
Uzbeki-
stan*







Jawaharlal Nehru inspecting a cotton picking machine in a collective farm during his visit to Uzbekistan in 196

Atomic reactor of Nuclear Physics Institute of Uzbek Academy of Sciences

Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Uzbek costumes (1955)

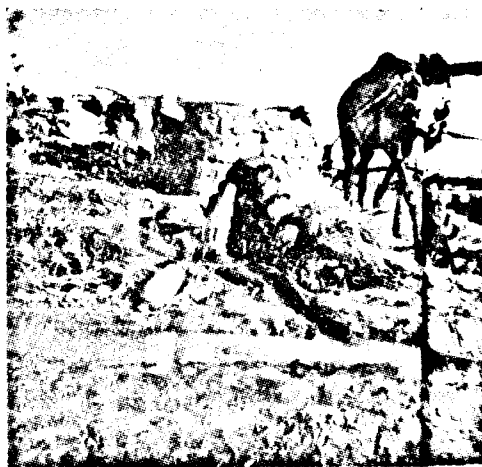


What Was

*Wooden plough and a
pair of lean bullocks*

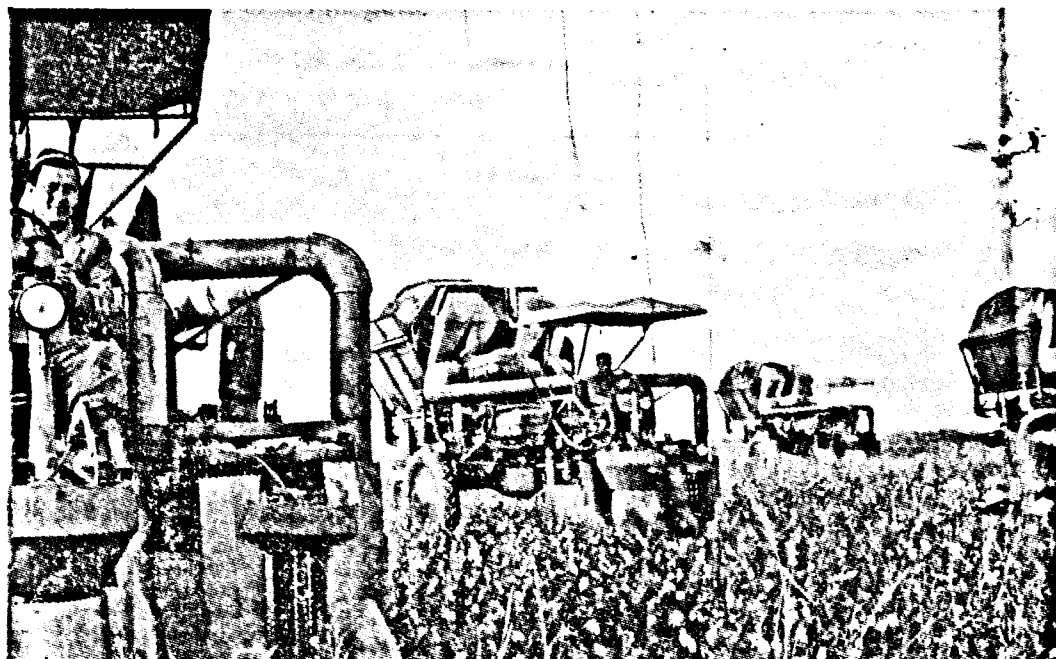


A camel and a Persian



What Is

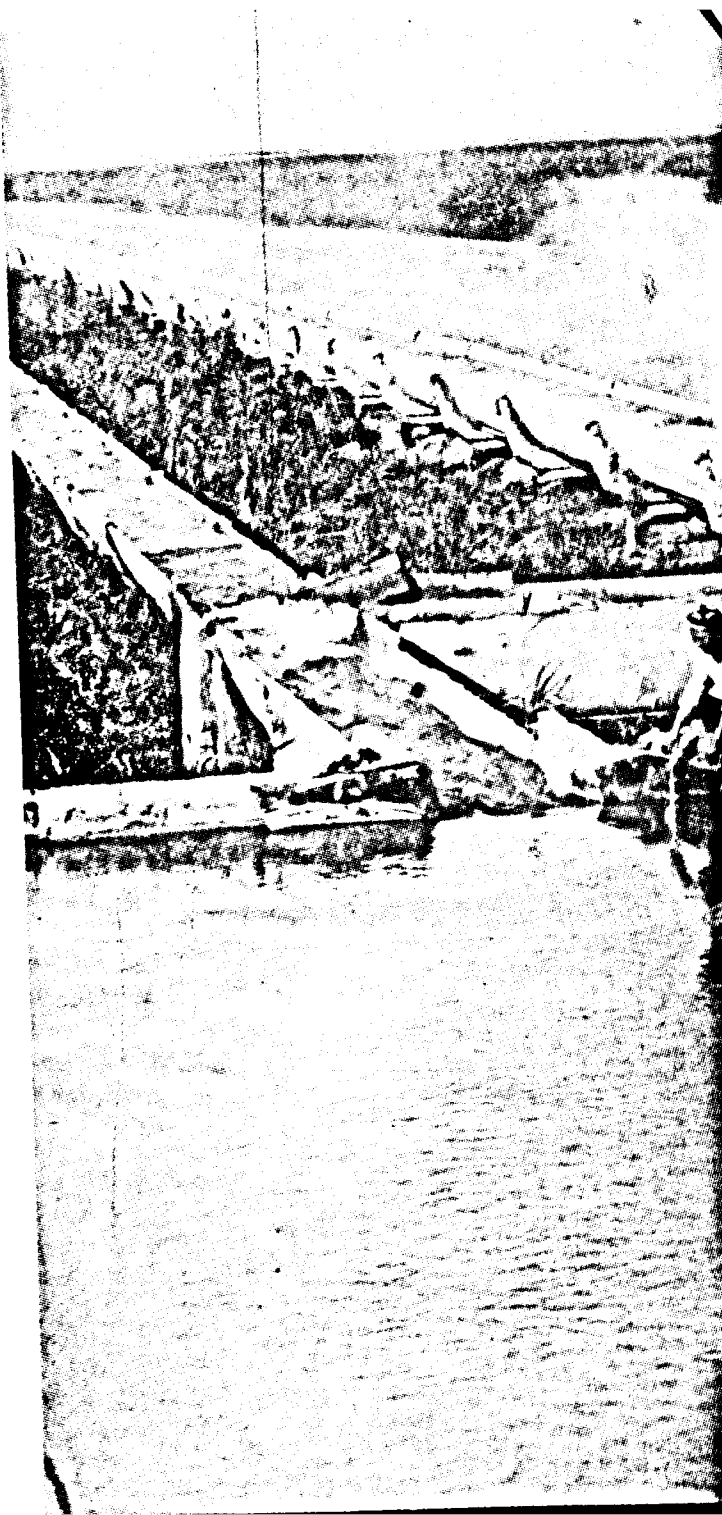
Machines and more of machines



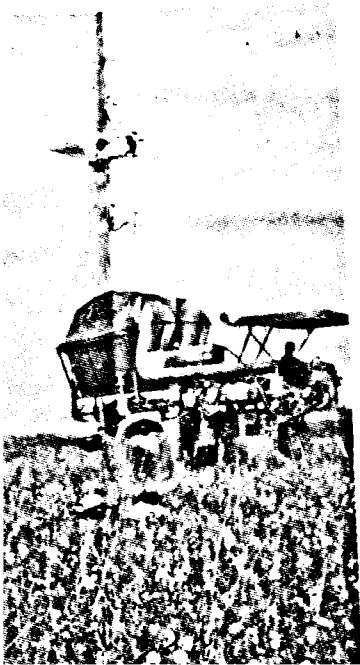
Persian



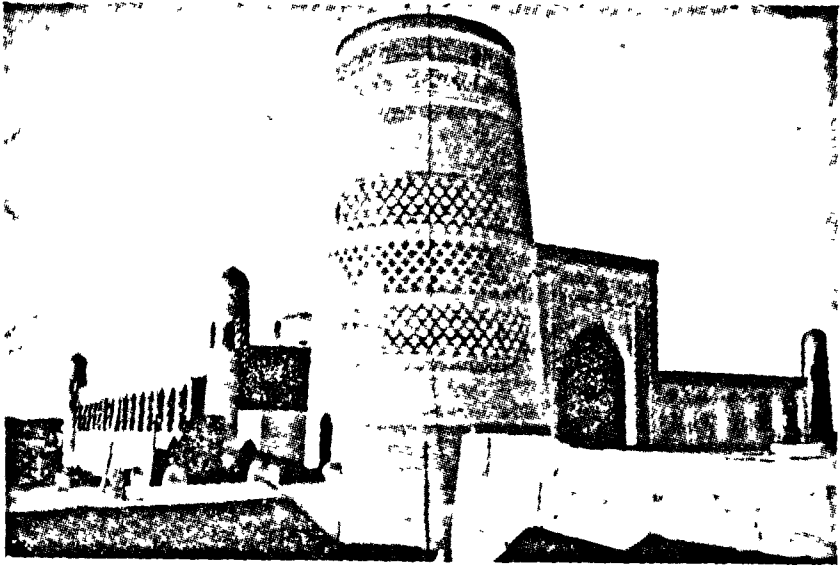
Irrigation Canals



of machine in the fields

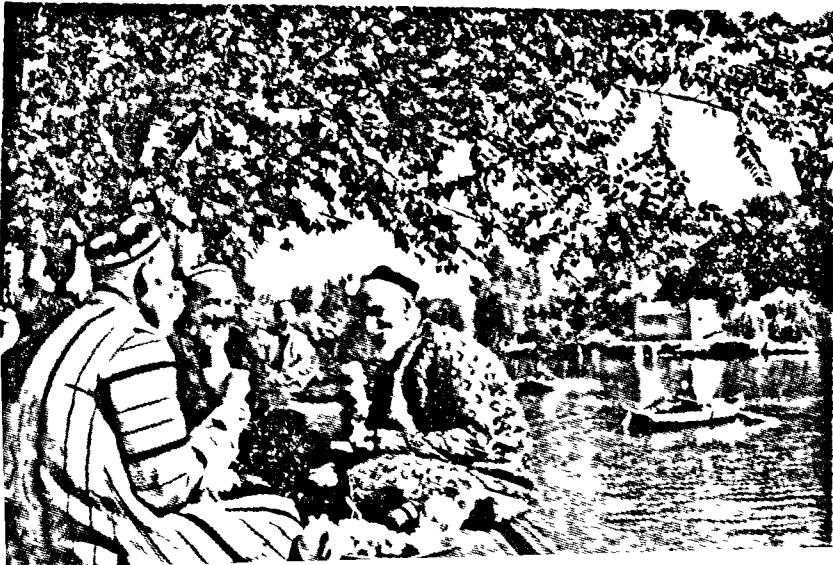


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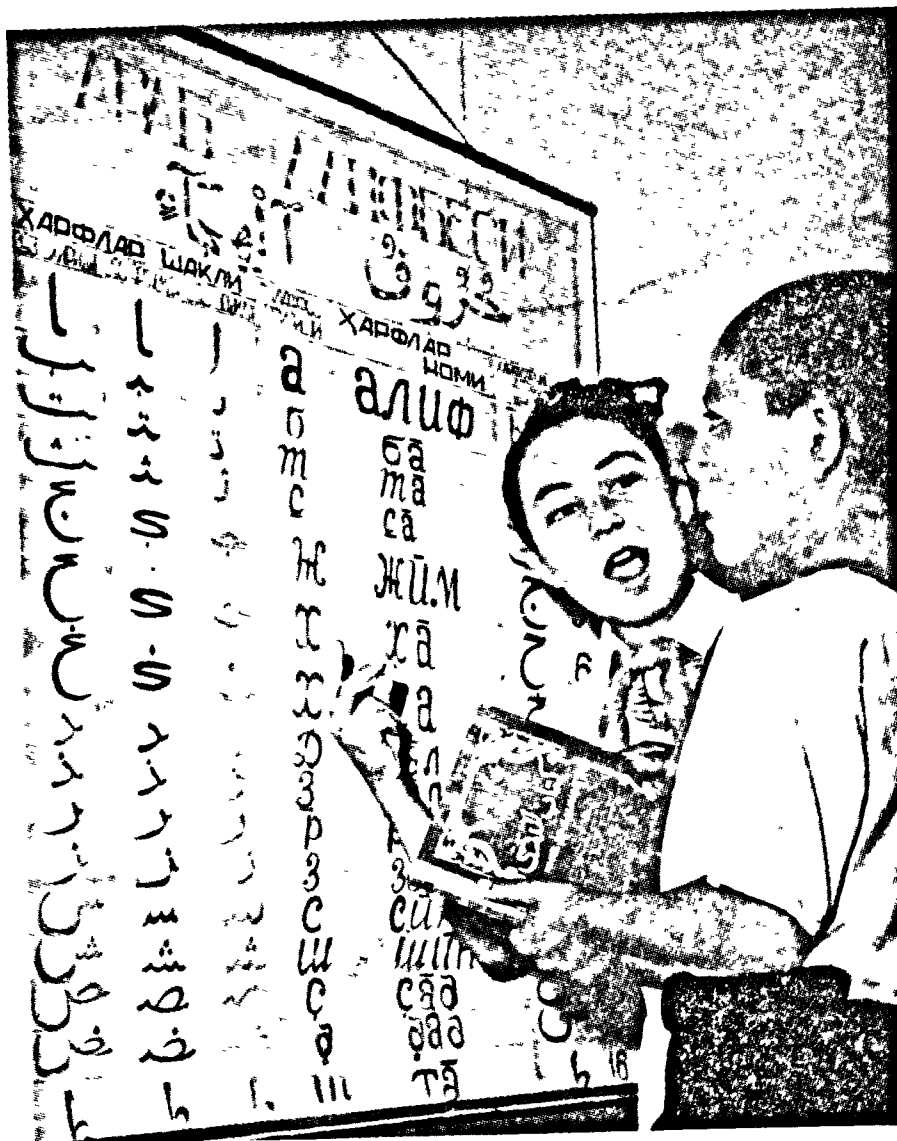


*Mohammed Amin-hana Madrasah and Kalta-minor, two 19th century monuments
in Khiva, Uzbekistan*

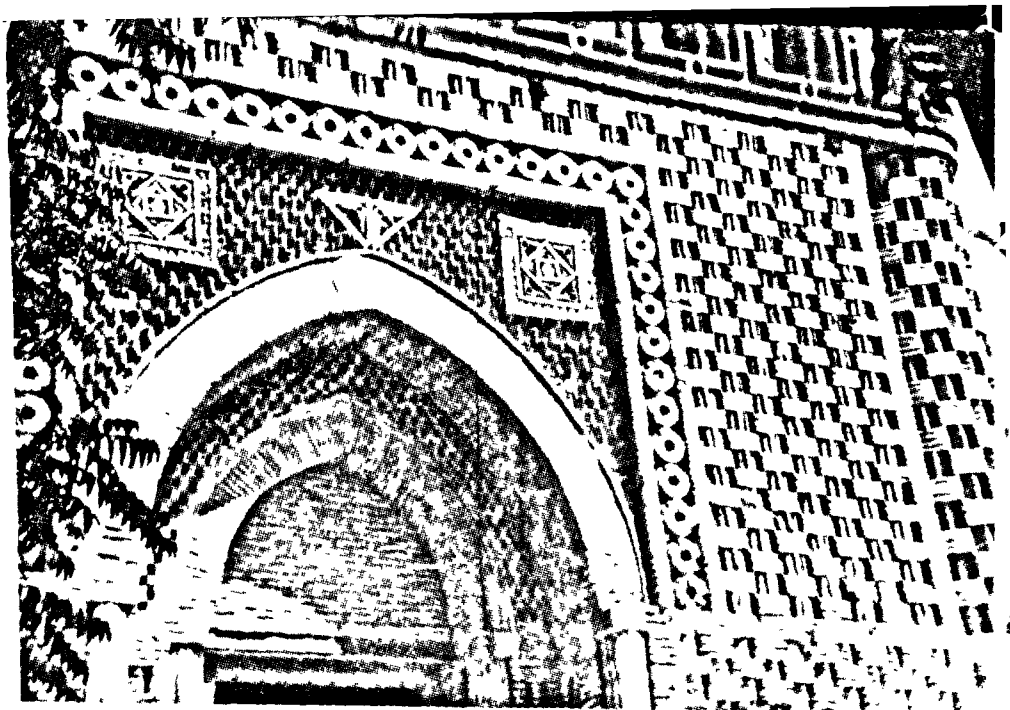
*Former builders of the Komsomol lake in Tashkent may often be seen passing
their time on its shores*



... and New



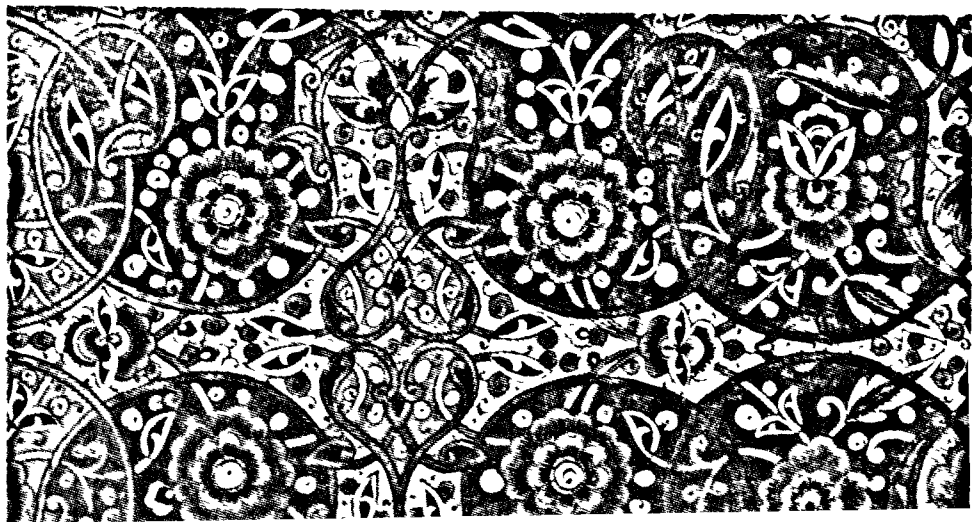
Children learning Arabic at a
Tashkent school

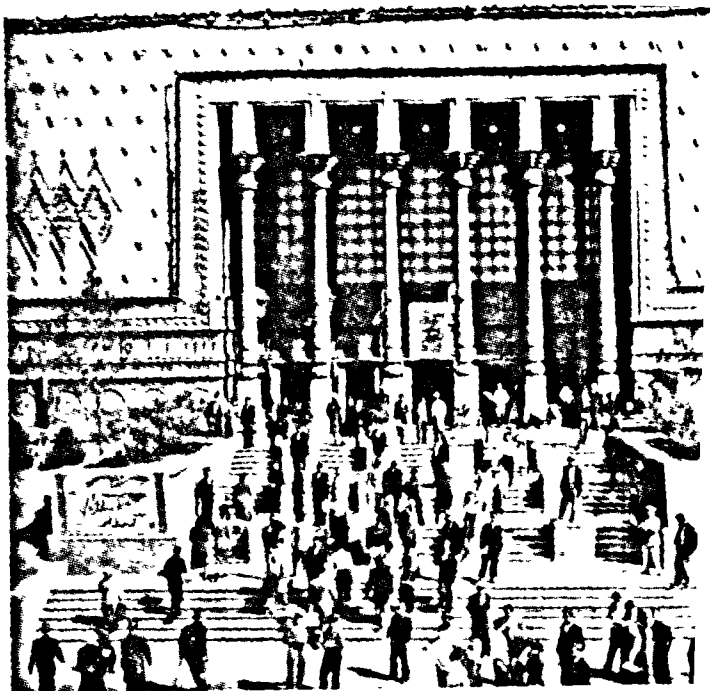


*A 9th-10th century historical monument in Bukhara the mausoleum of
Ismail Samanid*

Rich Heritage of the Past

An Uzbek design, testimony of superb craftsmanship





*A cinema
house in
Tashkent*

As compared with 1925, the total stock of cattle, sheep, etc. in the Republic has increased by 5,860,000 head. The production of meat, milk and eggs has grown many times over. The output of astrakhan, cocoons, vegetables, melons, fruit and grapes has also increased.

Striking changes have been wrought in the sphere of cultural construction, public health services, the development of science and engineering. Uzbekistan today is a Republic of 100 per cent literacy, with an extensive network of schools, colleges, specialised secondary educational establishments, scientific-research institutes, cultural establishments, clubs, libraries, medical and children's institutions.

Before the revolution there was not a single higher school in Uzbekistan, whereas now we have two universities and 29 institutes with a student body of about 140,000. The number of students per 10,000 of the population in the Uzbek SSR is two and a half times as large as in France, and more than three times as large as in Britain, the FRG and Italy. The Republic has an Academy of Sciences of its own, 132 scientific institutions and 15,000 scientific workers, including 270 Doctors of Sciences and more than 3,000 Masters of Sciences.

The press, radio and television have become widely spread. The newspaper, the magazine, the book, the radio and TV-set have firmly established themselves in everyday life of the people. Literature and all other arts of Uzbekistan have acquired new forms and genres,

new socialist content, and have become flourishing. A galaxy of talented writers, composers, artists, cinema and theater workers has grown up in the Republic.

The development of economy and culture of the Republic has ensured a constant growth of the well-being of the working people. The national income, public consumption funds, the turnover, the real incomes of the working people are increasing and their living standards are going upwards.

One of the greatest gains of the socialist revolution is the emancipation of women of the Soviet East and their active participation in the social and political life. Deprived of all rights in the past, isolated from the outer world, hidden behind the paranja, the Uzbek woman has now stepped out on a wide road of creative construction.

Many women work as directors of enterprises, engineers, heads of collective farms and state farms, executives of party and state bodies. There are many doctors and masters of science, professors and assistant-professors among them. Lenin's dream of the participation of women in the control of the state has come true. Today 157 women of Uzbekistan are deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR and over 30,000 women—deputies of local Soviets.

A great number of specialists in all fields of national economy have appeared in the Republic. Over 310,000 specialists have a higher and special technical education.

In the years of the Soviet power there have occurred radical changes in the mode of life, everyday requirements and the outlook of the people. There has appeared new man with lofty ideals, broad views, noble feelings of life-giving Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, collectivism and devotion to social duty. While previously the life of the people and their relations among themselves were determined by the laws of the Shariat and tenets of the Koran, today they are based on the lofty principles of the moral code of the builder of communism. In our days heroism has assumed a mass character. The Republic has 557 Heroes of Socialist Labour. Among them is a veteran of the collective farm movement, famous cotton grower Khamrakul Tursunkulov, who has been honoured with this lofty title three times. Two stars of Hero of Socialist Labour adorn the chest of the famous shepherd of Tamdy, Djabai Balmanov, and chairman of the Polyarnaya Zvezda (Polar Star) Collective Farm, Kim Pen Khva.

The working people of Uzbekistan are indebted to the Party of the great Lenin for all their successes, all their achievements. It is the Party, our own Party, that emancipated the people of Central Asia from age-old oppression and led them onto the broad road of free historic creative effort. It is the Party that helped the Central Asian Republics to unite in a single multi-national socialist state.



Hindi lesson in school No. 24 in Tashkent

Our Republic's successes in economic and cultural development were to a large measure facilitated by the assistance of the fraternal Soviet people, primarily the great Russian people. It was precisely the Russian proletariat, the Russian Communists, who first extended a helping hand to the working people of Uzbekistan, prepared them for active struggle for the victory of the revolution, for socialism.

It is the good fortune of the Uzbek, as well as the other Central Asian peoples, that they were together with great Russia as far back as one-hundred years ago. The most important progressive result of Central Asia joining Russia was the penetration of the ideas of socialism, the merging of the national-liberation movement of the local working people in one general stream with the Russian revolutionary movement.

The great friendship between the working people of Uzbekistan and the Russian peoples grew in the fire of class battles, in the struggle against Tsarist autocracy, against the oppression of the external interventionists and the internal counter-revolution. The names of the Russian revolutionary Bolsheviks, who first brought the words of Lenin's truth to our territory, will forever remain in the grateful minds of our people.

The Uzbek people will always bear in their hearts deep gratitude

to the outstanding leaders of the Party, M. V. Frunze, V. V. Kuibyshev, G. K. Ordjonikidze, M. I. Kalinin, and to the glorious Turkmenian commissars who played a tremendous role in the victory and consolidation of Soviet power in Central Asia, in organising and strengthening the young Party organisation on our territory.

The Russian people led by the Communist Party have cemented all the peoples of the country into a close-knit family. The friendship of the Soviet peoples has withstood many severe trials. It is sealed with blood shed during the Great Patriotic War in the joint struggle against the common enemy. The sons and daughters of the Uzbek people courageously fought against the fascist invaders side by side with Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Moldavians and representatives of all other Soviet peoples. For valour displayed in the years of war over 120,000 Uzbeks were awarded Soviet orders and medals and 278 won the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The monolithic unity of the peoples of our country, their fraternal friendship is the greatest achievement of Soviet power and the Communist Party.

The fraternal Republics intensify socialist emulation and the exchange of scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience. The cultural ties of the Uzbek people with all other fraternal Soviet peoples are growing with every year.

All this brings various nationalities closer together and facilitates their education in the spirit of life-giving Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, promoting further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of national cultures and the strengthening of their internationalist basis. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan spares no effort for the development and strengthening of the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

In the past 40 years the Uzbek working people have achieved magnificent successes. But our people do not rest on their laurels. They are fully determined to continue their progress, to selflessly fight for the implementation of the great programme formulated by the 22nd CPSU Congress, for new victories in communist construction.

BRILLIANT PROGRESS

Yadgar Nasriddinova

*President of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet,
Uzbek SSR*



Forty years is a comparatively short time from the historical point of view. But the four decades which have gone by since the formation of the Uzbek SSR are equal to a whole historic epoch in the scope and majesty of the transformations achieved.

We have Reason to Rejoice and Be Proud!

In a land, where in the past there was not, essentially speaking, any industry at all and where even nails had to be brought from a distance, there is now a highly-developed industry, a thousand big enterprises of the engineering, chemical, iron-and-steel, electrical, coal, oil, power-engineering, textile, food, footwear, and other industries—which export the goods they make to 61 countries.

Four times as much electricity is now generated in our Republic as in pre-revolutionary Russia. These are not just dry statistics—they are backed by titanic labour.

And take our gas industry, which is turbulently developing on the basis of the unique gas deposits discovered near Bukhara! Never before in the world was there such a large gas pipeline as has now been built between Bukhara and the Urals.

Soviet Uzbekistan is a Republic with highly-mechanised agriculture. The antediluvian farming implements have now become museum pieces. First-class machinery—tens of thousands of tractors, cotton picking machines, and various other machines—have invaded the field of the collective and state farms.

Cotton-growing is the main branch of our agriculture. Our Republic is the country's main cotton-growing area. Output is now more than

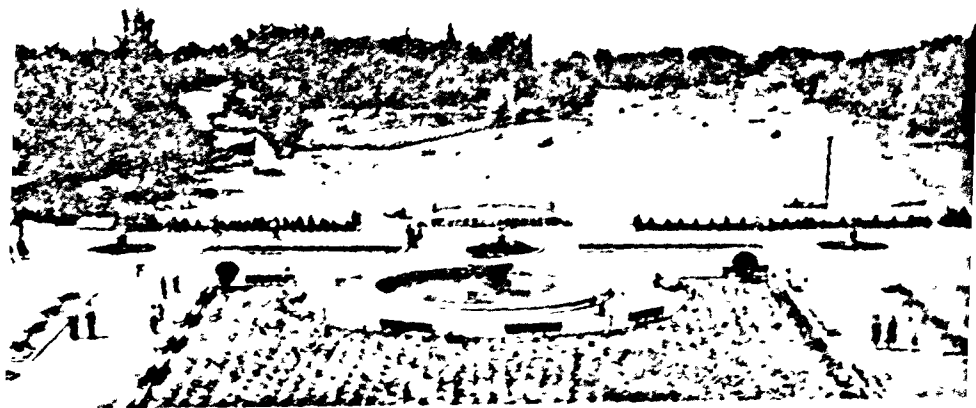


At the construction site of the Gazli-Ural gas pipeline

seven times the 1913 figure and amounted to 3,688,000 tons in 1963. Uzbekistan holds third place in the world for gross harvest of raw cotton, and as for the yields of this crop, our figures are almost 30 per cent higher than the USA's and 3 times higher than Pakistan's.

But Uzbekistan's agriculture is not only concerned with cotton-growing. The land of "white gold" (as we call cotton) has also become a major grain-growing area. This year, already, grain production will be 115 million poods. The Republic is responsible for over a half of all the silk cocoons raised in our country; it grows jute and kenaf, and delivers wool and Astrakhan pelts to the state.

Uzbekistan is famous for its fruit. The local varieties of apricots



Park of Culture and Rest, Tashkent

and table and current varieties of grapes are superior to their European and American counterparts in sugar content.

Irrigation is the basis of Uzbekistan's agricultural economy. We have in operation 900 irrigation schemes, which supply water to 2,500,000 hectares of land. The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for the area of irrigated land.

Reclamation of the Hunger Steppe

Reclamation of the Hunger Steppe is a wonderful feat of our people. In this connection one should recall the Decree signed by Lenin on May 17, 1918, on the allocation of 50 million roubles for building irrigation schemes in Turkestan, where it was planned to irrigate "50 000 desyatins of the Hunger Steppe in the Khojent Uyezd of the Samarkand Region." And now, in places where 46 years ago work was just starting on the reclamation of the Hunger Steppe hundreds of kilometres of highways and railways have been laid, the Southern Hunger Steppe Canal has been built, as well as high-voltage transmission lines, new cities and state-farm townships. Before the Revolution only 15,000 hectares of land were cultivated in the Hunger Steppe, whereas today the figure is more than 350,000 hectares.

Palaces of Culture, Clubs, Libraries

Our successes in the field of culture are also tremendous.

This land, where no more than 2 per cent of the indigenous population were literate in the old days, has in our time become a land of complete literacy. A total of 6,736 general secondary schools with two million pupils, 29 higher schools and 86 special secondary schools with a total enrolment of 220,000 students, an Academy of Sciences

131 research institutions, 310,000 qualified specialists, thousands of clubs, Palaces of Culture, libraries, radio and TV, large editions of newspapers, magazines and books—such are the wonderful results of our cultural revolution.

The life of the population has changed radically. In the last decade city dwellers have received nine million sq. metres of floor space—four times as much as in the previous decade.

Uzbekistan is ahead of such countries as France and Finland as regards the number of doctors per 10,000 of the population.

The People Manage Their State

The drawing of broad masses into management of state affairs is a notable development of our time. Forty thousand public organisations with a membership of 500,000 are functioning in the Republic.

When we speak of what we have already achieved, of the advancement of Soviet democracy, we speak with special pride of the new life of Uzbek women.

How many of them there are—undefatigable, industrious and selfless, who are managing the most complex machines, designing other first-class machinery, building industrial enterprises and houses, working at power-station control panels, surveying for minerals, and raising bumper harvests of cotton and grain. Women are administering the affairs of state as equals among equals, as can be seen from the fact that I, a woman, am President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. Eighteen women in our Republic are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; 139 are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, and 30,169 are deputies to the local Soviets.

We are extremely proud of Khadicha Sulaimanova, Member of our Republic's Academy of Sciences, Professor of Law and Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic. She is the first woman in the world to be at the head of a Supreme Court. Among the women employed in important posts in the state apparatus are: Zukhra Rakhimbabaveva—Minister of Culture, Vasilya Sadykova—Minister of Social Security; Rakhima Kalbayeva—Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous SSR; Mamlyakat Vasikova—Chairman of the Juridical Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR; Rano Babajanova—Chairman of the Tashkent Regional Industrial Executive Committee.

The working people of Uzbekistan understand very well that they owe all their successes to the Party of Lenin, its wise policy, and the unselfish aid of all other Soviet peoples.

Trainloads are coming from the other fraternal Republics, bringing grain, metal, machine tools, tractors, automobiles, chemical fertilizer,



An Uzbek dance

etc., trainloads are leaving Uzbekistan for the other Republics with cotton fibre, silk, Astrakhan pelts, kenaf, fruit, grapes, agricultural and textile machines, excavators, film cameras. We are also supplying natural gas.

The road traversed by the Uzbek SSR in the 40 years of its existence, the successes achieved in the development of its economy and culture, and also the close cooperation and cordial mutual help of the peoples of our country are a vivid illustration of the conclusion drawn in the CPSU Programme to the effect that each Soviet Republic can prosper and grow stronger only within the great family of fraternal socialist nations of the USSR.

In the happy family of the Soviet peoples a festive occasion for one is a festive occasion for all. All the peoples of the USSR will celebrate the glorious fortieth anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan together with the working people of our Republic.

SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA'S ECONOMY IN RETROSPECT

V. Yudin, *Deputy Director, Central Asian Statistical Board*

This year three Central Asian republics, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, are celebrating the 40th anniversary of their existence as sovereign states and of the formation of their Communist Parties.

Great are the achievements in the development of Central Asia's economy. They were made possible due to the assistance rendered to these republics by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government and all fraternal peoples.

An ever increasing amount of help rendered is clearly seen in the growth of capital investments which in 1963 alone amounted to 2,300 million roubles, this figure being considerably greater than the total investment figure for the fourth five-year period (1946-1950).

During the 40 years the state and the cooperatives (excluding the collective farms) have invested over 6,000 million roubles in industry, 2,700 million in agriculture, 1,300 million in transport, 1,800 million in housing construction, and over 2,500 million in the construction of trade and public service, scientific and educational, cultural and medical establishments. Receiving so much help the peoples of Soviet Central Asia managed to build up in a historically short period of time a first-class industry and highly mechanized agriculture, thousands of kilometres of railways and highways and millions of square metres of living space, a great number of scientific, educational and other institutions, as well as hospitals, sanatoriums and rest-homes.

In 1963, as compared with 1913, the gross industrial output of the Central Asian Republics increased 29 times. It grew 24 times in Uzbekistan, 81 in Kirghizia, 49 in Tajikistan and 26 in Turkmenia.

It is remarkable that those branches of heavy industry, which were non-existent in Central Asia before the Great October Socialist Revolution, developed at the highest rates. The production of steel, rolled metal, coal, oil, gas, mineral fertilizers and power-supply is increasing. The Central Asian Republics manufacture metal-cutting equipment and cable, tractors and cotton harvesters, textile machinery and excavators, scrapers and bulldozers. Large-scale production of building materials, foodstuffs and clothing was set on foot. Much of

what the republics produce, especially in heavy industry, is well known outside the Soviet Union, in dozens of foreign countries.

Agriculture can also boast of important achievements. In 1963 alone the total agricultural output increased by 13 per cent. In Uzbekistan it was 14 per cent, in Tajikistan 14 per cent, in Turkmenistan 16 per cent and in Kirghizia 11 per cent.

The production of cotton, the main crop, is steadily growing. The year 1963 saw bumper crops of cotton—about 4,900,000 tons—and of grain, sugar-beet and vegetables.

The livestock and poultry population keeps increasing. This results in the rise of the output of animal products. As of January 1, 1964 the number of cattle increased 1.5 times as compared to 1940, of hogs 4 times, of sheep and goat by 10,000,000. During this period meat production was doubled, milk production increased by 731,000 tons and the production of eggs and wool increased nearly four times.

The development of transport facilities is one of the main things that characterize the growing economy and broad economic ties. The total length of railways in Central Asia has doubled as compared to the figure for 1913 and is now 5,400 km. Over 40,000,000 tons of cargo shipped annually by railway from Central Asia and nearly 55,000,000 tons of cargo, to Central Asia.

The total length of hard-surface roads is 22,000 km which is three times as much as in the pre-war year of 1940. Some 500,000,000 tons of cargo are annually shipped by truck.

The cultural and living standards of the people have been considerably improved. In the course of the 40 years housing schemes totalling 42,000,000 square metres of living space were effected by the state and cooperatives (excluding the collective farms) and by individuals in town who got credit from the state. In addition to that over 1,000,000 houses have been built for the rural population since 1946.

Starting with 1960 more than 2,000,000 square metres of living space are being built annually both by the state and cooperatives. In 1963 housing construction reached the figure of 2,747,000 square metres.

In 1963 the total retail turnover amounted to 4,500 million roubles which is five times as much as it was in 1940.

Medical care for the people of Central Asia is free of charge and they have the services of 100,000 physicians and other medical personnel. Over 2,000 medical institutions for 130,000 beds are available there.

There are 140 sanatoriums and holiday homes which accommodate 27,000 people at a time. In 1962 some 367,000 children of office and factory workers and collective farmers were taken care of in creches and kindergartens.

The socialist republics of Central Asia are known now as the ones of practically 100 per cent literacy. There are today 14,400 schools



Uzbek ceramic articles

with 3,500,000 students, as compared to 346 schools with 32,400 students in 1914.

Prior to the October Revolution, Central Asia could not boast of a single higher educational establishment. At present over 200,000 students attend the higher educational institutions, and over 137,000 study in 168 secondary specialized schools. Higher educational establishments of Central Asia train annually nearly 22,000 specialists and secondary specialized schools, 25,000 specialists in various fields.

Today the economic region of Central Asia engages the services of over 222,000 university graduates and more than 280,000 specialists with secondary specialized education.

The statistical data contained in the volume give an idea of the radical changes that occurred in the cultural development of the peoples that in tsarist Russia had no rights whatsoever and were sub-

jected to brutal oppression. The following figures are indicative of these changes: of more than 221,000 specialists of university level engaged in the national economy, 57,200 are Uzbeks, 13,100 Tajiks, 12,200 Turkmens and 11,500 Kirghiz. Of 280,000 specialists with secondary specialized education 58,000 are Uzbeks, 14,300 Tajiks, 11,600 Turkmens and 11,000 Kirghiz.

At present over 113,000 boys and girls of these nationalities are students of the higher educational establishments of Central Asia.

The fact that 170 newspapers out of 296 are published in the national languages speaks of the high cultural standards of the peoples of Central Asia. Two-thirds of books and periodicals are also published in the national languages.

Women are active in all fields of endeavour enjoying equal rights with men after the establishment of Soviet power. They comprise 39 per cent of the total number of office and factory workers. There are 70,500 women-students in the higher educational establishments, and 54,000 in secondary specialized schools.

These and other figures indicating the growth of the economy and culture of the peoples of Central Asia are covered by this volume.

SOVIET CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

FACTS AND FIGURES

5,800 million cubic metres of natural gas were produced by the gas fields of Central Asian republics in eight months of 1964. This represents a 190 per cent increase over the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Before the revolution only 200,000 cubic metres of gas were produced on the entire territory of tsarist Russia.

• • •

In 1963 the Central Asian Economic Area produced 3-odd million tons of cement, i.e. more than the output of such highly-developed countries as Austria or Sweden. This is enough to build 320,000 two-room flats.

• • •

12,500 million kw hours of electricity were generated in the republics of Central Asia in 1963. This is 6 times more than the whole of tsarist Russia generated in 1913. Such an amount of power is enough to mine 625,000,000 tons of coal, or roll 625,000,000 tons of steel, or make 125,000,000,000 metres of textiles.

During the past five years alone power generation in the Central Asian Economic Area increased by a factor of 2.2.

9.9 million tons of oil was produced in 1963 and 7 million tons in the first 7 months of this year. These figures show convincingly how the output of "black gold" grows in the Central Asian Economic Area especially when one considers the fact that in 1913 the whole of tsarist Russia produced only 10.3 million tons of oil.

• • •

Last year the chemical plants of Central Asia produced 1,647,000 tons of mineral fertilizers.

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Over the past five years the output of the engineering and metal-working industries has risen 140 per cent. Every day 19 cotton-pick-

Acknowledgement of reproduction will be appreciated

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